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more readily discernible now than they could have been at the time", and that "on the whole, the results were gratifying and the year must be regarded as a success". As to the year 1919, or the interim between the signing of the Armistice and the return of the roads to private control, Professor Dixon is more guarded in expressing opinions. The results were not as satisfactory as those of the first year, but they may be excused because the Railroad Administration "was engaged in the thankless task of holding the properties together until the day of official dissolution".

The chapters which deal with labor relations, both under private control and federal operation, are particularly illuminating. The author displays an intimate knowledge of the ramifications of the labor problem and is fearless in expressing his personal views in criticism of certain policies adopted during federal control. "A careful survey of the last year of federal operation reflects little glory upon its handling of the labor situation in its broad national aspects."

The concluding part of the book contains an excellent summary of the Transportation Act of 1920, and in the last chapter the author suggests "a line of development which seems to promise for the years immediately ahead the most satisfactory outcome". That line of development is based upon the acceptance of four principles: (1) Railroads under private operation cannot be operated successfully without earnings sufficient to attract new capital; the rate of return upon property value should not be less than six per cent.; (2) if six per cent. cannot be earned, government aid must be sought, and that will mean ultimate government ownership; (3) under present rates and operating conditions there can be no assurance that six per cent. can be earned continuously, and as higher rates are inadvisable, the necessary earnings must be assured through the development, on a national scale, of a programme of efficient and economical operation; and (4) the results cannot be attained by any of the minor economies frequently suggested and practised—they must come through a nation-wide introduction of methods of co-operation.

Professor Dixon's long connection with transportation, both as a teacher and, for several years before the war, as chief statistician of the Bureau of Railway Economics, has enabled him to write authoritatively and with confidence. He has presented an admirable history of railroads, from the viewpoint of governmental regulation, during the critical period since 1910.

WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society.* Fourth series, volume IV. (London, the Society, 1921, pp. 258.) Sir Charles Oman's presidential address, with which this volume of the *Transactions* opens, is an

entertaining, but not more than entertaining, discourse on *Some Medieval Conceptions of Ancient History*. Of the seven other papers embraced in the volume, the most valuable are those of Miss Margaret L. Bazeley on the Extent of the English Forest in the Thirteenth Century, carefully worked out with maps; of Miss Caroline A. J. Skeel on the short-lived Council of the West, established in 1539, respecting which she seems to have collected all the evidences; and of Professor Alexander Bugge of Christiania on the Norse Settlements in the British Islands. The society availed itself of Dr. Bugge's presence in England and lectures in All Souls' College, Oxford, to secure this expert and authoritative survey and pronouncement, based on full knowledge of the Scandinavian languages, on place-names, on inscriptions, and on the evidence of chronicles and documents. It will long be valued by students. In another paper, Rev. W. Hudson endeavors, by combination of Domesday evidence with that of a thirteenth-century survey of the manor of Martham in Norfolk, which he had already treated in the first volume of this series, to illustrate the status of *villani* and other tenants, in Danish East Anglia at least, in times before the Conquest. From Professor Joseph Redlich, of Vienna, there is a general description of the composition of the Austrian Haus-, Hof-, und Staats-archiv. The clerk of the records at the London Guildhall, Mr. A. H. Thomas, gives some illustrations of the medieval municipal history from those records, and Mr. F. W. X. Fincham, superintendent of the department of literary inquiry in the principal probate registry, gives some notes from the ecclesiastical records at Somerset House.

*The History and Nature of International Relations*. Edited by Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., Ph.D., Regent, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1922, pp. xi, 299, \$2.25.) This little book reproduces ten lectures on international relations that were delivered in Washington, D.C., to the general public and students of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University during the winter and spring of 1920-1921. Although the lectures contain nothing new or strikingly original, they form a fairly consistent organic whole. This fact, together with the fact that the contributors are all men of distinction, and authorities in their respective fields, may be said to constitute a sufficient justification for the publication of the volume.

The only contribution for which any degree of novelty or originality, or even of scholarship in the academic sense, might be claimed is the thirty-page discussion of "International Relations in the Ancient World", by Professor M. I. Rostovtseff, formerly of the University of Petrograd. (This is not said by way of disparagement of the other contributors, who are all honorable men and whose contributions are all highly respectable, even if, as we may suspect, somewhat perfunctory in several instances.) The main novelty of this contribution by a Russian authority consists

in the return to an older and (as the reviewer considers it) outworn view that "the system of the modern European States is in no way a creation of the so-called middle ages", or that "the foundations of civilized life in modern Europe were laid during the classical period and the type of our European and American mentality was inherited by us from our classical predecessors" (p. 32). If the brief essay by Professor C. J. H. Hayes, "Medieval Diplomacy", presents fewer points of interest to one in search of originality and academic scholarship, it seems to furnish a much sounder and safer guidance to one in search of the truth.

If the reviewer were asked to award a prize on the score of brilliancy of treatment, he would unhesitatingly award it to Professor E. M. Borchard for the contribution entitled "The United States as a Factor in the Development of International Relations". And this in spite of the fact that he (the reviewer) feels himself obliged to dissent strongly from the lecturer's fundamental viewpoint and arguments in defense of our traditional policy of diplomatic isolation and aloofness. Here again we should consider the lecture by Hon. L. S. Rowe on "Latin America as a Factor in International Relations" a much safer and sounder guide.

Among the other contributions, "The Far East as a Factor in International Relations", by Hon. P. S. Reinsch, though all too brief, is perhaps the most noteworthy, especially in its insistence upon the non-political or personal and social character of the Chinese civilization.

It was hardly to be expected that there should be an index to a volume of this character, but various and more specific page-headings than the uniform and general one of "international relations" would have been highly convenient to the reader.

AMOS S. HERSHEY.

*L'Empire Romain: Évolution et Décadence.* By G. Bloch, Professeur Honoraire aux Universités de Lyon et de Paris. (Paris, Ernest Flammarion, 1922, pp. 313, 7.50 fr.) This, like its predecessor by the same author—*La République Romaine: les Conseils Politiques et Sociaux*—is one of a popular series, Le Bon's *Bibliothèque de Philosophie Scientifique*. This accounts for its cheap format, and must be taken into account in judging it. Being French, it is of course readable. Would that we had in English a book on the Roman Empire to compare with it in that regard! On the other hand, it contains nothing new, except some novel errors. Thus, we are told that the oath sworn to Octavianus by Rome and the western provinces before Actium was a *conjuratio* ("conspiracy"), a statement which at the time would have cost M. Bloch his head. He means, of course, a *sacramentum* (p. 12). Augustus's proconsular powers were not renewed every decennium (p. 17), but at intervals of five or ten years. The jurisdiction conferred on the procurators of Claudius is confounded with the *jus gladii* (p. 95). Agricola is referred to as "Agrippa" (p. 138). But much more serious than such slips—particularly in a book which professes, not to tell the

history of the empire, but to give an account of its evolution—is M. Bloch's failure to understand the nature of the Augustan Principate. Augustus, according to him, was "un magistrat", "régulièrement investi de ses pouvoirs en vertu de sénatus-consultes" (p. 16). He was granted in 23 B.C. an *imperium proconsulare maius*, not only over the senatorial provinces (an idea which most historians, though not the reviewer, share), but over the city itself (pp. 22 ff.). "C'était là une grave innovation"; indeed, so great a one as to be incredible. As if this were not enough, however, M. Bloch invests Augustus in 18 B.C. with the *potestas consularis* for life (p. 31), on the basis, doubtless, of a statement of Dio's to which no one since Mommsen has given credence. Augustus's proconsular and tribunician powers together endowed him with criminal jurisdiction (p. 27). M. Bloch is thus estopped from telling the true story of the evolution of the Principate, the story of how the restored republican institutions failed to function, and the *Princeps* was permitted, or compelled by force of circumstances, to act *extra-legally*, until the constitutional authorities faded away and the monarchy took their place. M. Bloch's evident lack of training in Roman constitutional history unfits him for the task he has undertaken.

DONALD MCFAYDEN.

*Philosophy and Civilization in the Middle Ages.* By Maurice De Wulf, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Louvain and in Harvard University. [Louis Clark Vanuxem Lectures for 1920.] (Princeton, University Press, 1922, pp. x, 313, \$3.00.) "The purpose of the study as here presented is to approach the Middle Ages from a new point of view, by showing how the thought of the period, metaphysics included, is intimately connected with the whole round of Western civilization to which it belongs." The author's intimate acquaintance with medieval philosophy, as shown in his *Histoire de la Philosophie Médiévale* and in his various studies on the philosophers of the Low Countries, enables him to present the most satisfactory outline of scholasticism to be found in English. In the later chapters of the book the fundamental concepts of the thirteenth century and their relation to each other are set forth in the clearest manner. While emphasizing the symmetry and logical completeness of the scholastic system of thought, the author maintains a strict historical point of view, avoiding exaggerated praise and finding it "positively distressing to see historians, under the spell of special sympathies, proclaim the thirteenth century the best of all centuries of human history and prefer its institutions to our own".

In relating the philosophy of the Middle Ages to other aspects of its life, the author characterizes the twelfth century as one of differentiation and definition. Philosophy becomes distinct from theology, and the various fields of knowledge are classified and lines of demarcation drawn. Elsewhere, a similar movement seeks to define royal preroga-

tive, the rights of lords and vassals and bourgeoisie, the distinction between spiritual function and temporal charge in the Church, the establishment of artistic standards and the formation of types of architecture; while the metaphysical conception of the scholastics that "the only existing reality is individual reality" is in harmony with the feudal sense of personal worth. Above this work of definition and classification emerges the medieval tendency toward unity and the dream of universal harmony. This finds its full expression in the thirteenth century and is seen not only in the perfected system of scholastic philosophy but in the organization of new national states, of the papacy, of the friars; in the art of the Gothic cathedrals, a synthesis of all the beliefs, and learning of the time; in Dante's *Divine Comedy* and Jacoppe Voragine's *Golden Legend*; in the codification of the canon law.

In addition to these general connections between scholasticism and the civilization of the Middle Ages, Wulf examines the chief doctrines of that philosophy and shows their relation to the religious spirit of the time, to its ideas of the physical universe, to its social philosophy, its theories of the state, and its conception of human progress. The author's knowledge of historical details is not always equal to his understanding of the thought of the period and certain errors of fact are to be noted. But these do not invalidate his general conclusions, which will be found most suggestive and provocative of further thought.

A. C. HOWLAND.

*The Public Records of Scotland.* By J. Maitland Thomson, LL.D. (Glasgow, MacLehose, Jackson, and Company, 1922, pp. ix, 175, 10 s. 6 d.) The material contained in this volume formed substantially the Rhind Lectures delivered by Dr. Thomson in 1911. He confines his attention to records made by "recording authorities", and thus excludes chronicles, diaries, and such like.

In six chapters Dr. Thomson discusses the adventures of the public records of Scotland, the records of the Lord Clerk Register's Department, records of the Chancery, Treasury, and Household, the land registers, ecclesiastical records, and records not in charge of the Clerk Register. Each chapter deals carefully with its material, its nature and worth. Details are given of documents already published, and the references to those still in manuscript will stir up enthusiasm for historical research. The volume constitutes the best available short guide to the public records of Scotland, and it possesses an excellent index.

Dr. Thomson's pages abound in references to societies and historians, through whose labors much has been accomplished. The diversity of these activities suggests, however, the organization of some central body which by its personnel and attainments would command confidence in direction and advice. Dr. Thomson is doubtless right in looking for the present to local effort; and, with perhaps the most learned

ministry in the world, each manse in Scotland might easily become a centre of zeal. For public documents doubtless the present official services as outlined by the author will widen their activities which have already provided such magnificent guides for students, but local interest will always be needed to deal with the vast quantity of less official material. On the other hand, every historical student knows how frequently inexpert enthusiasm makes him almost wish that material had been left severely alone. It is in this connection that a central body of scholars, sufficiently small to avoid becoming another society and large enough to handle organization in historical activities, would be invaluable as an advisory council of research. It may well be, as was suggested, I think, at the opening of the School of Historical Research in London, that Scottish records in the possession of public authorities in England will be returned to Scotland; a magnificent opportunity would thus be provided for a thoroughly new national organization. As it is, Dr. Thomson's volume draws attention to so much unorganized material that he will secure the gratitude of all students if he is able to transfer some of his skilled industry to the creation of such an organization as will map out expert research.

W. P. M. KENNEDY.

*Das Zeitalter der Normannen in Sizilien.* Von Dr. Willy Cohn, Breslau. (Bonn and Leipzig, Kurt Schroeder, 1920, pp. 212, M. 10). One of the interesting publishers' enterprises in Germany since the War is the *Bücherei der Kultur und Geschichte* of the firm of Kurt Schroeder, a series of small manuals "for scholars, students, and laymen". According to the prospectus, they are to be prepared by scholars with scientific exactitude, yet printed in such a form as not to repel the educated general public. Dr. Cohn's *Zeitalter der Normannen in Sizilien* forms the sixth volume of this series. The period covered is that from the first landing of the Normans in southern Italy to the death of Tancred and the triumph of Henry VI. in 1194. The work is without notes; the text is compressed within some 190 pages; and there follow 21 closely packed pages of bibliography, in which sources and secondary works are run in together in alphabetical order without criticism. Since all critical apparatus has been excluded from the text, says the author, the bibliography has been made "as extensive as possible". Nevertheless, the volume is more attractive than this summary description indicates. The author does not claim that it makes any original contribution; but he has used the works of Caspar, Chalandon, and others to good advantage. The history of the southern Norman kingdom is well placed in the broader current of European affairs; and the outstanding characters and events of a stirring age and the salient features of a brilliant cosmopolitan civilization are seized upon with insight and vividly presented. The style is concise and lucid, and the

pages are not overcrowded; yet space is found for special chapters upon administration and legislation during the reign of Roger II.

C. W. DAVID.

*France and England: their Relations in the Middle Ages and Now.* By T. F. Tout, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., Professor of History and Director of Advanced Study in History. (Manchester, University Press, 1922, pp. viii, 168, \$2.50.) This little book is substantially a series of four lectures, delivered at the University of Rennes in 1921, on the identical or interwoven civilizations of the French and the English from the Conquest to the close of the Hundred Years' War. The lectures deal with race, language, literature, architecture, education, religion, law, administration, parliamentary institutions, the art of war, and much other culture material, skillfully woven into a text which marches and makes progress. Anyone who has a cursory acquaintance with medieval history will find them pleasant reading, and the specialist will also get hints and *aperçus* of value. The cosmopolitan outlook of Henry II. is particularly well characterized. He was "almost as little Norman or Angevin as he was English. He was rather the sublimation [*corr.*] of that cosmopolitan French-speaking type which was as much at home in one part of the western world as another" (p. 66). Stubbs is chided for underestimating the French element in English culture (pp. 96 ff.), Edward I. and Philip IV. are recognized as promoters of parliamentary institutions for equally selfish ends (p. 99), and the theory of a real *ecclesia Anglicana* in the Middle Ages is again dismissed (p. 110). The suggestion that the economic disorders and proletarian class-consciousness in Western Europe *circa* 1381 may have been due in part to the destruction of capital in the Franco-English war (p. 147) might well lead to useful research.

The aim of the lectures was the promotion of friendship between the French and the English of to-day. Would that medieval comradeships might really promote modern understandings! There is little relating to the present day in the book (pp. 152-162), but what there is is generally sound and is graciously said. A plea is made against the biassed history text-books of the two peoples (p. 162), which contribute their quota to mutual suspicion.

There are a very few contradictions and errors. The alliance of Burgundy with England was not treasonable to France (p. 15); yet it was a "national betrayal" (p. 139). John of Paris is erroneously lauded over Pierre Dubois for denying "the obligation of a universal realm" (p. 19). Dubois in the first part of *De Recuperatione* does that very thing. *Per contra* there is an index—an unexpected boon in an English book of this type. These lectures may be professedly a tract, but they are really first-rate history.

G. C. SELLERY.



*Sainte Catherine de Sienne, Essai de Critique des Sources. I. Sources Hagiographiques*, par Robert Fawtier, Docteur ès Lettres. [Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, fasc CXXI.] (Paris, E. de Boccard, 1921, pp. xv, 245, 20 fr.) Is history a mere "thought-form"? The rueful question rises, as one solid tradition after another disappears before relentless critical study. The turn of the noble legend of Saint Catherine of Siena has long been overdue; and M. Fawtier, continuing the labors of Edmund Gardner, "le rénovateur des études catheriniennes" and others, is making the close examination to be desired. The present volume, discussing sources hagiographical and historical, is to be followed by one discussing the letters of the saint. It has long been obvious that in the mass of her correspondence, much is "scuola" writing or has been edited with special intent; and M. Fawtier's discrimination will be eagerly awaited. Meantime, this keen and careful first volume is welcome.

The results are in the main destructive. There was a Catherine, older at her death than is supposed; she lived in Siena and she went to Avignon. But the superb figure of the great stateswoman, counsellor of popes and kings, vanishes. Peace between Florence and the pope was never intrusted to her; she had nothing to do with persuading the pope to leave Avignon; her one political interest was the Crusade. Nor is her private life left intact. The most moving episode in her career, subject of a famous and beautiful letter, is her attendance on Niccolo Toldo, a young Perugian conspirator, on the scaffold. Alas! Niccolo was probably never executed; story and letter are mere puffs of mist.

What remains? It is too soon to say. But M. Fawtier seems to have established his contention, that the legend as we have it is a deliberate tendency-record, inspired by the ambition of the Dominicans, especially Raymund of Capua, to magnify the prestige of their saint.

We acquiesce: we are grateful for the author's acumen. We also remember the many cases in which the first results of scientific criticism are later modified, and early records find more credence than was at one point deemed possible. . . . It will be a long time before the last word is said about Catherine of Siena.

VIDA D. SCUDDER.

*Histoire de Rome de 1354 à 1471. L'Antagonisme entre les Romains et le Saint-Siège*. By E. Rodocanachi. (Paris, Auguste Picard, 1922, pp. viii, 520.) After his many studies during the last thirty years dealing with papal Rome the distinguished author was very properly moved to produce this ambitious volume covering the city's last medieval phase. His subtitle communicates the true purpose of the book, which, by its limitation to the municipal interests of the Eternal City, enters into rivalry less with Pastor than with Gregorovius. The abundant material, especially of an economic nature, which in recent years has seen the light, has made it possible to deal with facts and forces

necessarily concealed from writers of an earlier date, and particularly interesting as bringing Rome into line with the other Italian cities. What Rodocanachi has, above all, successfully brought out is that the Rome of the fourteenth century entered, with certain undeniable handicaps, into the commercial movement of the period and attempted, not without notable courage in the face of such a stubborn opponent as the papacy, to work out a system of republican liberty. Of course the effort failed when the end of the Great Schism brought the pope back to the Vatican in the enjoyment of steadily increasing revenues and commanding the services of professional troops. Probably no living scholar possesses an equally solid command of the material, both published and unpublished, dealing with the struggle and failure of the democratic movement in Rome, and certainly not Gregorovius himself maintained more consistently a tone of sympathetic interest coupled with judicial detachment. Inevitably the close pursuit of purely local affairs occasionally carries the reader into the tedious minutiae of a communal development which, in spite of the glamor cast upon it by the world institution of the papacy, essentially lacks pith and substance, while the strictly chronological method adopted by the author produces some humdrum pages suggestive of the capricious movement of a medieval chronicle. Such defects are probably inherent in this form of study, the excellence of which will always be measured by the noteworthy of the evidence adduced and the sincerity of the author's craftsmanship. In both these respects Rodocanachi's work, which he would have us think of as a continuation of his *Cola di Rienzo*, maintains a high level.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

*England under the Lancastrians.* By Jessie H. Flemming, M.A. With a Preface by A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A. [University of London Intermediate Source-Books of History, no. III.] (London and New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1921, pp. xxi, 301, 12 s. 6 d.) "This, the third volume in the series of Intermediate Texts, links up the first, Miss Hughes' *Illustrations of Chaucer's England*, with the second, Miss Thornley's *England under the Yorkists*, and the three provide a continuous series of contemporary documents illustrating all aspects of English history, from the accession of Edward III. to that of Henry Tudor" (Preface). The general scheme of Miss Flemming's book is that of the preceding volumes,<sup>1</sup> the materials being arranged under these heads: Political (pp. 1-149), Constitutional (pp. 150-209), Ecclesiastical (pp. 210-240), Economic and Social (pp. 241-281). A short section is added on Ireland (pp. 282-288). Miss Flemming ends it and the book with an extract from *The Libel of English Policy*, written about

<sup>1</sup> *Amer. Hist. Review*, XXVI. (1921), pp. 569-570.

1436, which closes with these lines:

These seyde expensis gedred in one yere,  
But in iij yere or iij gadred up here  
Myght wyne Yrelonde to a fynalle conquest  
In one soole yere, to sett us alle in reste.

The volume is drawn from a great variety of printed materials and in no small measure from unedited manuscripts. It is clear that the editor has designed not only to illustrate the standard themes but to introduce fresh illustrations. In this way she presents much unhackneyed matter for the meditations of students and also indicates the richness of the sources for the period. Professor Pollard insists on this point, again, in the preface to the volume. It "provides ample evidence", he says, "of the hollowness of the commonplace"—"that the materials for English history grow scantier as the Middle Ages draw to a close". This volume is assuredly a first-rate production. A straight-away reading of its varied materials gives a clear impression that, although Lancastrian times were rough and turbulent, nevertheless government and society were healthier, more merciful, less corrupt, and less vicious than in the Yorkist period which followed. The notes on sources (pp. xi-xx) are excellent and the index is of high grade.

G. C. S.

*The Treatise of Lorenzo Valla on the Donation of Constantine.* Text and Translation into English. By Christopher B. Coleman, Ph.D., Professor of History in Allegheny College. (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1922, pp. 183.) Professor Coleman, already favorably known through his excellent monograph *Constantine the Great and Christianity* (1914), offers in the present volume what seems a natural outgrowth of his studies preparatory to that undertaking. It consists of two parts, the text of the *Donation*, with an English translation, and Valla's famous exposure of the forgery, also accompanied by a translation on opposite pages. The text is the fragmentary one given by Gratian, Dr. Coleman having printed the full text in his earlier book. Why he should have borrowed the translation from Henderson's *Select Documents* does not appear. Certainly he is quite capable of doing his own translating, and the reader would feel an added confidence if the versions of text and comment could have been by the same hand.

The text of Valla's treatise is given from the Vatican manuscript, the only complete text known to the editor. Of critical apparatus we have here very little. Only brief reference is made to the several modern editions, and there is no critical description even of the manuscript on which the present edition is based. The translation is spirited, reproducing without exaggeration the pungent style of the original.

Dr. Coleman closes his brief introduction by a reference to his experience in using Valla's treatise with students as an illustration of

sound historical criticism. We welcome his contribution, trusting only that he and other teachers who may make such use of it will give due weight to the circumstances under which the treatise was composed. It would greatly enhance its value if, in a future edition, there were added some really adequate treatment of Valla's personality and the motives which led him to employ his caustic pen in so furious an assault upon the papal administration—not forgetting the final chapter of his repentance (?) and reconciliation.

*La Conjuración d'Amboise et Genève.* Par Henri Naef, Docteur ès Lettres. [Extrait des *Mémoires et Documents de la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève*, t. XXXII.] (Geneva, A. Jullien; Paris, Édouard Champion, 1922, pp. 406, 15 fr.) Criticism of this careful and valuable study of the relations between the conspiracy of Amboise and Geneva has been somewhat disarmed by the author's frank admission in the foreword that it is badly proportioned. Many things in the text might with better wisdom have been relegated to the already voluminous foot-notes and appendixes. Certain chapters for which there seems to be no compelling necessity appear to have been laboriously compiled from the secondary accounts; others are distended by the chance accumulation of interesting but not always relevant fact. There is, however, an admirable table of contents, statements of fact are usually clear, and a brief but excellent summary is to be found in the concluding chapter. In spite of obvious defects, the book constitutes an important contribution to the historical literature of the subject and period.

A large amount of new material has not warranted new conclusions of importance either in regard to the character of La Renaudie, the part played by Calvin and his colleagues in the preparations for the insurrection, the accusations made by the Guisard faction and others, or the defense of Geneva against its enemies. We are still to believe that Calvin never actually approved the plans of the conspirators. Some of his followers were undoubtedly indiscreet, he himself might have viewed a successful outcome in a more favorable light, but the available evidence will support the Reformers in their assertion that they bore no real responsibility either for the plot or for its implications. It is this phase of his subject that the author has attacked with the greatest enthusiasm: it forms by far the best portion of his work.

The documents upon which the book is based are to be found almost exclusively in Swiss depositories. One rejoices that the archives at Geneva and at Bern have been searched so thoroughly, but it is a pity that the great French collections have been neglected. Twelve appendixes, comprising more than a third of the volume, facilitate the work of future investigators by giving in full many of the more important letters and papers utilized. The list of the principal works cited, obviously intended to serve as a bibliography, should prove a useful guide.

Several French titles of recognized excellence are omitted; the works of English and American scholars have been completely ignored, with the exception of Walker's *Calvin*, cited in the French translation.

SIDNEY R. PACKARD.

*Catalogue of Manuscripts [in] the National Library of Wales.* Volume I. *Additional Manuscripts in the Collections of Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O.* By John Humphreys Davies, M.A., Principal of the University College of Wales. (Aberystwyth, the Library, 1921, pp. xiii, 381, 15 s.) The National Library of Wales is one of the youngest institutions of the sort in the British Isles. But it is already a great library, so administered as to render notable service to literary and historical scholarship. Since it opened its doors in temporary quarters in 1909, it has been established in a suitable building and has acquired very important collections of books and manuscripts relating to the Principality. Mr. Ballinger, the librarian, and associated scholars, by a succession of excellent bibliographical publications, are making information concerning its treasures generally accessible to Celticists and other interested specialists.

The volume now under review is the first part of a *Catalogue of Manuscripts*. It comprises "additional manuscripts" in the collections presented to the library by Sir John Williams, that is to say, manuscripts not included in the Plâs Llanstephan catalogue published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1903. A second volume is promised, to cover the Peniarth Manuscripts not in Welsh, and therefore not included in the Catalogue of Peniarth Manuscripts issued by the Commission. The additional manuscripts now described are for the most part later and less important than those previously catalogued, but they are nevertheless of much value for the modern literature and history of Wales, particularly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They include the greatest variety of matter—history, genealogy, grammatical treatises, sermons, and miscellaneous literature in prose and verse. There are copies of the works of the older poets, though the texts are in general of inferior value. But on the modern poets and antiquaries—on Edward Jones ("Bardd y Brenin"), Theophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknock, Dr. Thomas Rees, the historian of Welsh Nonconformity, or Thomas Edwards ("Twm o'r Nant"), to name a few examples—there is abundant material of interest.

The catalogue has been compiled by Principal Davies of the University of Wales, with the assistance of Mr. A. J. Herbert, the late Dr. E. H. Quiggin, and Professor Bensly, who dealt respectively with Arthurian, Gaelic, and Latin items. Their work, as would be expected, measures up to the best bibliographical standards. The descriptions and analyses of manuscripts are minute and thorough, the excerpts in some cases being so numerous that the catalogue reads like a chrestomathy of verse.

F. N. ROBINSON.

*Manon Phlipon Roland: Early Years.* By Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922, pp. xv, 383, \$3.50.) This volume is the first half of a work in which the lamented author planned to embody the results of a long labor of love upon the history of Madame Roland. Of the second part there remain only notes, several of which her husband, the distinguished painter, has added as appendixes. One is a discriminating discussion of the "Portraits of Mme. Roland". In his introduction Mr. Blashfield has given further information on the same topic. Among the dozen portraits reproduced in the volume the most curious is the "Physionotrace Profile" made by a process popular in the later years of the eighteenth century. Mr. Blashfield says that the result, as in the case of the silhouette, "is only nominally correct and would depend in part on the skill, light-handedness, and art-knowledge of the executant". This example makes Madame Roland's countenance appear heavy, although the effect may be due to the fact that the original at the Carnavalet Museum has been colored, which, Mr. Blashfield explains, "tends to make the photograph harder and coarser". Mrs. Blashfield's work is based upon a painstaking study of all the material left by Madame Roland and her friends, and the amount is enormous, for Madame Roland from girlhood obeyed an irresistible impulse to record her impressions. The author's work has naturally been facilitated by the labors of her predecessors, notably M. Perroud, editor of the Roland letters and memoirs. She has sought other sources of information at the residences of the Rolands in Paris, Amiens, Le Clos de la Platière, Villefranche, and Lyons. Those who know Madame Roland chiefly as the Egeria of the Girondin party will be delightfully surprised by the story of her earlier life. She evidently possessed not only a genius for leadership in times of revolution, but also the traditional virtues of the French wife and mother, readiness for self-sacrifice, dependableness, and skill in management. And her middle-aged husband called for self-sacrifice, for when they were married, being already far on in his career as inspector of manufactures, member of sundry academies, writer of endless reports, soon to become editor of a great *Dictionnaire des Manufactures, Arts et Métiers*, he promptly turned her into an industrious amanuensis and secretary. Not the least surprising incident in the pre-Revolutionary career of the Rolands was the effort in 1784 to obtain letters of nobility. It seems that the family had once held that rank and through reverses of fortune had lost it. The attempt failed and Madame Roland's discovery of the character of the influences requisite for success did not add to her respect for the court and the bureaucracy. It is unfortunate that we are denied the sequel to this valuable study.

H. E. B.

*British Diplomacy, 1813-1815: Select Documents dealing with the Reconstruction of Europe.* Edited by C. K. Webster, M.A., Professor

of Modern History in the University of Liverpool. (London; G. Bell and Sons, 1921, pp. xlvii, 409, 12 s. 6d.) Under this title Professor Webster collects 230 despatches, taken from a possible sixty thousand. They have been chosen to exhibit the views and the negotiations of the British Foreign Office, and its agents on the Continent, during the winding-up of the Napoleonic era. Of the documents, five are reproduced from miscellaneous sources, 43 from the Castlereagh *Correspondence* and 49 from the Wellington *Supplementary Despatches*; the remaining 133, from the Foreign Office Records, are here printed for the first time. The labor of selection and transcription has been heavy; it will be repaid by the use which students of the period will make of a published diplomatic correspondence hitherto accessible only to those who could consult the manuscripts in the Record Office.

It is to be regretted that the printing of so valuable a set of letters should have been undertaken without sufficient regard to the needs of students likely to refer to them. To take an instance in point: a certain writer of despatches from Berlin appears in the text under the singular name of "Jackson". He remains there simply as Jackson, with no initials, no statement of official position, and no further means of identification. In places the editing lacks precision to the point of being misleading. Thus, in calendaring the letters a précis of each is given—the only guide furnished to the contents of the volume; for no index has been provided. Turning, for example, to the précis for Letter II., we find: "Castlereagh to Cathcart. Instructs him to press for the consent of Prussia to the incorporation of various territories in Hanover." Reading the despatch itself we discover that it concerns a representation to be made to the Tsar, and not to the King of Prussia; in fact the letter recites that a second despatch of similar tenor is being forwarded to Berlin. In many other cases the wording of the précis is too vague and loose to serve as a correct guide. Professor Webster obviously had in mind only the few who may read his book through from cover to cover. Should a second edition appear, it might be well to alter the system of editing, so as to render the book usable by students interested in tracing particular despatches, or in pursuing particular questions arising from the general negotiations of the settlement at Vienna. And to this end an index also would be desirable.

C. E. FRYER.

*Il Generale Raffaele Cadorna nel Risorgimento Italiano.* Per Luigi Cadorna. (Milan, Fratelli Treves, 1922, pp. 401, 30 lire.) This is the most important volume upon *Risorgimento* history which has appeared in Italy in a twelvemonth. Raffaele Cadorna was not one of the first group of the makers of modern Italy, but he bore an active part in events from 1848 to 1870, in which latter year he commanded the Italian armies which occupied Rome. The present volume by his son General Luigi Cadorna is based largely upon his unpublished papers, and contains a great

number of new documents, including his valuable diaries of Piedmontese participation in the campaign of the Crimea, 1855-1856, in which he took part as major of infantry, and of the campaign of 1859, in which as lieutenant-colonel chief-of-staff of the Fifth Division (Cucchiari) he distinguished himself at the battle of San Martino. Cadorna was Tuscan minister of war, 1859-1860; as general commanding the Thirteenth Division he participated in the campaign of 1860, and as commander of the forces of the three Abruzzi he operated against the brigands of southern Italy, 1861-1862. From 1864 to 1873 he held command of the division of Florence, a command which suffered, however, four important interruptions in the course of ten years: first, from the campaign of 1866, in which Cadorna commanded first a division and then an army corps; second, from the revolt of Palermo in the same year, which he was sent to quell as commander of the military forces of the island and special royal commissioner; third, from the disorders in the Emilia in 1869; fourth, from the Roman expedition of 1870.

The Roman expedition is not described in the present volume, because it had already been exhaustively treated by General Raffaele Cadorna himself in his fully documented work, *La Liberazione di Roma nell'anno 1870 e il Plebiscito* (third ed., Turin, Roux, 1898). Upon all of Cadorna's other activities mentioned, important new documents are given. Revelations such as that upon the character of General Cialdini and his quarrel with Cadorna in 1866 (pp. 223-224) are of unquestionable interest. The military criticisms, particularly of the campaigns of 1859 and 1866, are also important as from the pen of General Luigi Cadorna, who was Italian chief-of-staff during the first three years of the Great War, and is a military critic of recognized authority. There is much that is polemical in the volume, which is throughout an uncompromising defense of the career of the father by the son; but the impartial historian must admit the success of the writer's attacks upon General Della Rocca's *Autobiografia* (pp. 123-124), upon General Pollio's *Custoza* (pp. 267-268), and upon General Angioletti's *Alcune Memorie* (pp. 308-313). Both Cadornas were firm believers in the traditions and discipline of the regular army, and it was difficult for them to do full justice to the volunteer troops of Garibaldi; but many of their criticisms of the volunteer forces are just.

H. NELSON GAY.

*Corpi Volontari Italiani dal 1848 al 1870.* Per Cesare Cesari. (Rome, Stabilimento Poligrafico per l'Amministrazione della Guerra, 1921, pp. viii, 122.) This dictionary of over three hundred different volunteer corps which were organized in various parts of Italy during the last twenty-three years of Italy's struggles for independence and unity has been published by the Historical Bureau of the General Staff of the Italian army, and is a contribution of the first importance to



military history of the *Risorgimento*. A few monographs upon individual corps were published in the valuable series of *Memorie Storiche Militari*, issued by this same Historical Bureau between the years 1909 and 1914, but no synthetic work upon the subject has been prepared until now, and it has been hitherto impossible for the historian to deal adequately with this phase of military history.

The dictionary gives a brief description of each corps, with many references to the various archives scattered throughout Italy, in which the unpublished records of the corps may be found. Colonel Cesari was one of the principal contributors to the *Memorie*, and as head of the Historical Bureau he has become one of the leading authorities on the modern military history of Italy. The dictionary has been compiled almost entirely from unpublished documents, and is richly illustrated with plates, giving portraits of leading volunteer officers and the characteristic uniforms of many of the corps.

H. NELSON GAY.

*Le Travail dans l'Europe Moderne*. Par G. Renard, Professeur au Collège de France, et G. Weulersse, Professeur au Lycée Carnot. (Paris. Félix Alcan, 1920, pp. 524, 16.80 fr.) This volume is the sixth in the series entitled *Histoire Universelle du Travail*, edited by Georges Renard, and the second of which the editor of the series is joint author. The course of foreign and domestic commerce and the industrial and agricultural development of Europe during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries are ably outlined and the generalizations are those of trained historians.

The pleasing style, the short but carefully selected bibliographies, the summarizing captions, and the excellent illustrations make it a valuable compilation for the general student of industrial history. It is probable that the student who turns to it in quest of fresh information and analysis of industrial and agricultural labor and the effect of the stupendous changes described on the lives of the workers will find the facts meagre and the attention of the authors rarely focused upon these problems. They are dismissed in the old style with a few generalizations which do not illuminate. This is even true in the case of France, where the account is by far most detailed and colorful. Indeed the emphasis put by the French authors on this country is misleading, for while we are without doubt in need of more and better histories of economic conditions in France from 1500 to 1800, the amount of space devoted to the country is not in scale with that of the rest of the volume. In comparison, England and Holland appear to have minor or less important rôles.

In spite of disproportionate brevity, the manual does afford opportunity for comparative study of industrial conditions in Europe during the three centuries through which the authors trace the development of nationalism and the progress of capitalist economy. The characteristics of the development emphasized are the subordination of industry

to commerce, the priority of the textiles in point of time, the slower progress of agriculture, and the increasingly hereditary and monopolistic character of control, in the hands of the capitalists, opposed by a newly emerged proletariat and the consequent intervention of the government.

AMY HEWES.

*Der Untergang der Donau-Monarchie: Diplomatische Erinnerungen.* Von Baron J. von Szilassy, ehemaligem Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Gesandten in Griechenland und ehemaligem Gesandten der Ungarischen Republik in Bern. (Berlin, E. Berger und Co., 1921, pp. 424, M. 60.) Baron Szilassy is a Magyar magnate who received his education in French Switzerland and England and who served Austria-Hungary as counsellor and chargé at Bucharest, Tokio, Petrograd, Constantinople, and elsewhere, becoming finally minister to Greece for Austria-Hungary in 1914 and minister to Switzerland for Hungary in 1919. During various crises he was a confidential adviser of Counts Aehrenthal and Berchtold. On two occasions he was slated for the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron Szilassy's contribution is a very important one, and there is hardly a subject discussed by him, from the annexation of Bosnia to the break-up of the Habsburg monarchy, upon which he does not cast new light. Most important, however, is his testimony that the appointment of Count Berchtold was a colossal blunder, which gave minor officials in the Foreign Office and the war-party led by Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf their great opportunity to bring about the "inevitable" war with Serbia. He also points out that it was the Magyar policy of oppression against the non-Magyars and the unbending opposition of the Magyar oligarchy to the federalization of Austria-Hungary which brought about the break-up of that state. Baron Szilassy believed in an entente with Russia and a dual-federalization of the Habsburg monarchy.

The volume should be read by those who still believe Count Berchtold was a sort of Austrian Bismarck because his name is boldly signed on the vital documents. Szilassy, who spent much time as Berchtold's confidential adviser, shows him to have been "weak of will", "timid", "with the judgment of a child", "vacillating" and "*inconsient*" (p. 224). Chaos reigned in the Foreign Office in Count Berchtold's régime. "Everybody" gave advice, and the origins of vital decisions became so uncertain that it was common to hear that "X. or N. (officials there) made the decision, or perhaps even the porter" (p. 225).

Further information on Emperor Charles's *coup d'état* to "federalize" Austria-Hungary is given, and the emperor is shown to have been reluctant to give up the crown of Poland. The author, in discussing the period since 1918, believes that Hungary was unjustly made the "scapegoat of the World War".

Szilassy's book is worth translating into English. Its contributions are vital to the history of the period, and its point of view (with few exceptions) is that of a very liberal, broad-minded, intelligent, and sympathetic statesman.

ROBERT J. KERNER.

*Die Stellung Hollands im Weltkrieg, Politisch und Wirtschaftlich.* Von Dr. N. Japikse. Nach der Handschrift übersetzt von Dr. K. Schwendemann. (Gotha, Friedrich Andreas Perthes A.-G., 1921, pp. vii, 383, M. 40.) The story which this volume has to tell bears an aspect of tragedy. As the author indicates, by her position as a minor power encircled by great and warlike neighbors, by her exposed boundaries and vulnerable colonies, by her tradition of independence and non-intervention, and, not least, by the widespread feeling of her citizens that the War of 1914 was primarily another episode in the secular struggle for the hegemony of Europe, the rôle indicated for Holland during the war was that of neutrality, most difficult and thankless of rôles. It could scarcely be otherwise: only a great and self-contained nation, such as America, could afford the grand gesture and vindicate the rights of humanity.

Behind the author's detailed and sober account of the reaction of Dutch opinion to the issues of the war and of the measures adopted by the extra-parliamentary government of Cort van der Linden in attempting honorably to maintain the impartial policy adhered to by common consent, we read of poignant difficulties. Most serious were the crises engendered by the German submarine campaign and by the so-called "blockade" of Germany by the Allies. It were impossible here even to summarize these questions. Suffice it to say that they are the episodes of a story which can scarcely be quite satisfying to citizens of the countries which were leagued against Germany; for the truth is that Holland, largely by virtue of her position as a commercial, colonial, and seafaring power, had even more to suffer from the Allies than from Germany. Some satisfaction may, however, be extracted from the fact that the Dutch were none the less definitely anti-German, though not inferentially pro-Ally. As the author illustrates, none were more outspoken in condemnation of German imperialism, of the invasion of Belgium and the *Lusitania* outrage, than Dutch publicists.

In the latter portion of the book, the author describes the economic, financial, and military measures undertaken by the government during the war; the two concluding sections discuss the problems which arose after the Armistice—the dispute between Holland and the Entente as to the passage of German troops through Limburg, the territorial controversy with Belgium, the Kaiser episode, and the effect upon Holland of the negotiations at Paris.

*A l'Ambassade de Washington, Octobre 1917—Avril 1919: les Heures Décisives de l'Intervention Américaine.* Par R. de Villeneuve-Trans.

(Paris, Éditions Bossard, 1921, pp. 287, 9 fr.) This book is primarily a study of American public opinion concerning four questions: the extent to which the United States would aid the allied powers, the character of the victory at which it aimed, the kind of a peace it would make, its attitude toward the League of Nations. The presentation of these subjects is based on statements in leading American newspapers, in the utterances of prominent and official persons, including Frenchmen resident in the United States, and in the debates of Congress.

President Wilson's purposes and personality are subjected to penetrating scrutiny, the essence and substance of his policies being thus epitomized: "He was a man and a philosopher before being an American and the head of a government" (p. 200). The discussions of Wilson's experiences in Europe, of the negotiations concerning the League of Nations, and of the opposition to it in the Senate have special merit, with the following words perhaps containing the fundamental reason for the President's failure: "It seemed as if a veil prevented the President from seeing clearly the realities which surrounded him . . ." (p. 202).

In addition to his main theme of America's part in the war and the Treaty of Versailles, the author tells much in a lively and discursive manner about party strife in the United States, conflicts in Congress, life in Washington; gives much space to Roosevelt's opinions about the war and to his foreign policies while President; and devotes two entire chapters to Franco-American relations.

The book is, of course, designed for French readers, who beyond question will find it instructive and entertaining. But for the serious American student of the war it contains little which is new, save additions to the story of how France tried to win American approval for intervention in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution. It does not give us that new knowledge concerning French diplomatic activity in the United States which a reader would naturally hope to find.

EARL E. SPERRY.

*Arabia.* By D. G. Hogarth. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1922, pp. vi, 139, 7 s. 6 d.) In this little book the interest and value rise steadily from the beginning to the end. A history of Arabia, however short, must take account of the pre-Muslim times, of the rise of Islam, with the personality and life of Muhammad and the fates of his immediate successors. But all that is in the main stream of the history of the world and has been dealt with a hundred times, and by historians indefinitely better equipped than Mr. Hogarth. So 81 out of Mr. Hogarth's scant 131 pages must go before we reach the justification of his book, the history of Arabia after it—and the Arabs—ceased to hold the middle of the Muslim stage, when the Desert and its people had become as strange and terrible to Muslim travellers as to any stray Christian. These 81 pages are good and the often-told tale is freshly put; that is

the one great advantage of a historian who is not a specialist. Of course, there are many slight inaccuracies and no one should quote details from this book as of authority; there is not a single probative reference in it. But these pages do not take us far toward the Arabia of the War or into those dark centuries between of which we still await the full historian.

So seventeen pages must cover from the middle of the tenth to the last quarter of the eighteenth centuries, when modern Arabia began with the rise of Wahhabism. These sketch very lightly the origins of the great Sherifate houses and especially of that of Qatada about 1200 A.D., still regnant at Mecca; the coming of Europe by sea and the broken yet persistent Turkish domination. Zaidism, perhaps for the first time in a popular book, is given its due place. The last 31 pages are practically of our own time and tell of the Wahhabite rising, the intervention of Egypt, the Turkish restoration under the policy of Abd al-Hamid, the uniting of Arabia against the Turks in the recent war, and the breaking up again, which followed, into the old, essential elements. This is the nub of the book, although it would be unintelligible without the hundred pages which precede, and is well and clearly done. The only considerable addition necessary since Mr. Hogarth wrote is that Ibn Sa'ud from Riyadh has now captured Hail and has united for the time all inner Arabia. Thirty years ago Hail ruled Riyadh.

There is an index and a good map.

D. B. MACDONALD.

*A Short History of American Literature, based upon the Cambridge History of American Literature.* Edited by William Peterfield Trent, John Erskine, Stuart P. Sherman, and Carl Van Doren. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1922, pp. v, 407, \$3.50.) This title is likely to mislead, for the book is not a complete history of American literature, condensed to scale from the larger work, but, except for a few unimportant changes, is merely a reprint of certain chapters, chiefly those on the greater authors. The colonial and revolutionary periods are represented only by chapters on Edwards and Franklin; minor writers of the nineteenth century are largely ignored, although some space is given to lesser novelists and to historians, scholars, and philosophers; and the chapters on newspapers and magazines, explorers, transcendentalism, etc., are omitted. The *Short History* therefore lacks the perspective and the lights and shadows which a real history of literature, even on a small scale, may and should have. The volume is, in brief, a collection of essays, most of them excellent, upon individual authors, and will doubtless be welcomed by the general reader who does not care to read the larger work or to make his own selections from it.

W. C. BRONSON.

*État de l'Église Catholique ou Diocèse des États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale.* Par Jean Dilhet. Translated and annotated by Rev.

Patrick William Browne, S. T. D. [Catholic University of America, Studies in Church History, volume I.] (Washington, D.C., *Salve Regina* Press, pp. xxv, 263, 140.)

*Thomas Cornwaleys, Commissioner and Counsellor of Maryland.* By George Boniface Stratemeier, O.P. [*Id.*, volume II.] (*Ibid.*, 1922, pp. x, 140.)

*The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, 1822-1922.* By Edward John Hickey, Ph.D. [*Id.*, volume III.] (*Ibid.*, 1922, pp. x, 196.)

*The Catholic Hierarchy of the United States, 1790-1922.* By Rev. John Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C. [*Id.*, volume IV.] (*Ibid.*, 1922, pp. xiv, 223.)

A cordial welcome is to be extended to the new series of *Studies in American Church History* which has been founded by Professor Peter Guilday, in charge of that department in the Catholic University of America, and of which the first four issues are here presented. Their nature is varied—documentary text, narrative monograph, and compiled manual. The first and largest is an edition of a general account of Catholicism in the United States prepared in the early days of the nineteenth century by Father Jean Dilhet, who was in this country from 1798 to 1807, serving at Detroit from 1798 to 1805, and then at Baltimore and in Pennsylvania. His manuscript, preserved in the archives of the Sulpician seminary in Baltimore, extends to 140 printed pages of French. A translation, not wholly accurate, is printed on opposite pages, and there are some 85 pages of notes, learned and useful, though at times redundant. Father Dilhet, after some general remarks, goes over the whole area of the United States, state by state, county by county in some instances, and mission by mission. The error of the earlier copyist whereby the valuable list of Catholic priests in the United States and the account of the mission at Newcastle, Maine, are interjected amid the counties of Maryland should have been rectified. Father Dilhet had of course not seen all the places of which he writes, and his observations are not always accurate, but, taken all together, they cast a flood of light on the situation of his church in 1807 which is to be obtained from no other one source, and which makes a most valuable addition to our knowledge. Many if not most of the page-numbers in the index are incorrect by one number. Father Stratemeier's monograph on Thomas Cornwaleys may be questioned as belonging only in a sense to the field of church history, but is industrious and thorough. Father Hickey's history of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith (missionary society founded at Lyons in 1822) is an admirable piece of work, based on thorough study in European archives and at home, and written with an unusually broad apprehension of the society's relation to the church and to the world of which it formed a part. The fourth study is a very useful book of reference, in which the student will find listed all the archbishops and bishops consecrated for provinces and sees in the United States, with a

brief biography of each and a body of references for the further study of his life.

*Washington and his Comrades in Arms: a Chronicle of the War of Independence.* By George M. Wrong. [Chronicles of America series, vol. XII.] (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1921, pp. xii, 295.) We are under deep obligations to Professor Wrong for giving us in brief compass an unbiassed but sympathetic account of the American Revolution. We have had Belcher's acrimonious Tory view, and Trevelyan's admiring Whig view of the Revolution, and we have had the labored detachment of Lecky and Mahon. Bancroft has deified the Revolutionary fathers, Fiske has glorified them, and we have had them cynically presented by Sydney George Fisher. It is a great boon to have them soberly, judiciously, capably handled by a distinguished scholar who has given, perhaps, a more balanced account because he is not a specialist in the field. One is always conscious that the author feels as an American feels upon a matter where there is room for controversy, and yet he keeps the balance on the cool side of sentiment in all the problems that he weighs. Perhaps none but a Canadian could have done it so well.

The main criticism one would make is of the neglect of certain fundamental subjects like the powers and business methods of Congress, the making of the state constitutions, the evolution of political forms and institutions, and the development of political ideals. Since the whole outcome of the war depended upon the diplomatic activities in the European courts it would seem that much more space might have been given to an account of them. Unless there is another volume in the series which has not appeared, and which deals with those questions, it would seem a serious fault of the editor or of the author that these subjects are either omitted or lightly touched upon. All of these omitted subjects had vastly more influence upon all the American future than most of the problems actually dealt with. No one who knows the author can have the slightest doubt of his ability to deal with these problems in the ablest manner if it were his intention to do so, and the reflection therefore would seem to lie upon the plan of the series. Such an omission could hardly have been due to the need that the treatment be popular, for the subjects are full of human interest if handled with imagination, a faculty which in its best sense Professor Wrong displays in a high degree. It is unfortunate that so satisfying a treatment of a vital period of American history should have been marred by this fault.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

*La Política de los Estados Unidos en el Continente Americano.* [Biblioteca "La Cultura Cubana", volume III.] By Raúl de Cárdenas. (Havana, Sociedad Editorial *Cuba Contemporánea*, 1921, pp. viii, 284.) Señor Cárdenas's evident aim is to give his Spanish-American reader an accurate conception of the manner in which the United States has reached its present position of power and influence in the American

continent. The first section of his book sketches briefly the history of each successive addition to the territory of the Union. The second describes the origin and history of the Monroe Doctrine, and the third discusses the more recent relations between the United States and the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea. There are numerous quotations from North American writers and statesmen by which the author seeks to give an unprejudiced picture of the motives which have guided the policy of the American government and to show that the expansion of American influence is merely a necessary consequence of the geographical situation and of the economic development of the United States. The book is notably free from the exaggeration and tendency to propaganda which have too often characterized the treatment of these subjects both by Latin-American and by Anglo-American authors; and the advantages which our nearer neighbors have derived from their relations with the United States, as well as those aspects of our Caribbean policy which the author believes open to criticism, are discussed in a spirit of fairness which lends a special interest to the author's concluding pages.

Based as it is mainly upon the writings of North American authors, the book contains relatively little that will be new to the historical student in this country. The reader cannot but feel that the author has derived his historical material largely from works of a rather popular nature. The book is nevertheless an important contribution to the literature in Spanish upon the relations between the United States and Latin America.

DANA G. MUNRO.

*The American Embargo, 1807-1809, with particular reference to its Effect on Industry.* By Walter Wilson Jennings, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Commerce. [University of Iowa Studies in the Social Sciences, vol. VIII., no. 1.] (Iowa City, the University, 1921, pp. 242, \$1.50.) A sizable monograph, like this, issued under scholarly auspices, treating a well-worked, limited theme, incurs heavy liabilities. Intended primarily for scholarly readers, it must justify itself by its immediate pertinence, vital contributions, or, certainly, definitive scholarship. Yet any enhanced pertinence of the Embargo problem due to recent world events—intimations of its "Editorial Introduction" notwithstanding—this study apparently ignores. Fundamentally it represents just a painstaking utilization of fairly representative contemporary journals—material with inherent limitations, already adequately exploited, evidently, since this fuller search adds to findings of precursors little besides a plethora of old-newspaper puns and prejudices.

The limitations of this research, in scope and character, are regrettable. Having been restricted to a few Midwest libraries, it ignores the whole body of American and foreign manuscript materials indispensable for any real restudy of its problem. Moreover, its considerable bibliography of printed materials omits essential sources like *Niles' Register*, the



Girard and the Morse letters, also vital scholarly studies of Mahan, Updyke and others, although it lists some new items of merit with others more dubious and mere text-books. Nor is the listing always logical in classifications and exact in citations. Moreover, miscitation and persistent misspelling, in William Pinkney's case, is aggravated by implying the misspelling of that diplomat's signature in *American State Papers* (p. 31 n.). Yet more to be deprecated than such lapses are deficiencies of grasp, perspective, and critical acumen. Evidences of such deficiencies are the effort for an unreal, mechanical simplicity in handling diplomatic and political background, the use of inadequately controlled statistics, and a pervading penchant for mere contemporary opinion, such as citing American hearsay editorials and Congressional speeches for Embargo effects abroad, despite vital contrary evidence published from foreign archives. Such fundamental faults give the study an inconclusiveness which is not remedied by another marked tendency to overmuch cautious balancing of contradictory evidence at the expense of logical unity and clarity. Nevertheless, thanks to its dominantly traditional conception, largely, the deductions from this research are essentially those of the standard authorities and text-books regarding the Embargo. Consequently, although this readable monograph seems to have the marks of the usual dissertation, it scarcely can be appraised a really valid or distinctive contribution to historical scholarship.

F. E. M.

*E. H. Harriman: a Biography.* By George Kennan. In two volumes. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1922, pp. xvii, 421; ix, 421, \$7.50.) Theodore Roosevelt and Edward Henry Harriman were the great protagonists of the two principles whose conflict gives the meaning to the first decade of the present century. The historian has thus far been forced to seek a judgment upon the merits of their struggle from the formal documents created in the course of public business, and the partizan and fragmentary details that have from year to year leaked into the hands of editors. The time is now approaching when the biographical data concerning the leaders in the contest will make it possible to reach conclusions of permanent utility. And this book by a seasoned journalist adds greatly to the materials upon which such a conclusion may be based.

Like many historical personages of our day, Harriman did not leave an important archive of working papers; or at least his biographer makes no parade of one. There are letters justificatory, and memoranda prepared by Harriman to preserve special data, as well as many memoirs prepared for Mr. Kennan's use by the men who worked with Harriman. There is much analysis of financial reports, and of details concerning the railroad mergers. Throughout the volumes there is a spirited defense of Harriman's view and acts. The altruistic side of his life is brought forward to give testimony to character, though with less grace

and carrying less conviction than John Muir's sketch. The book is written in the full assumption that the beneficial and useful work of the leaders of our industrial age has been hampered at every turn by demagogues and ambitious adventurers.

Unquestionably there is a case to be made for the consolidators, though it cannot be made complete by one who like Mr. Kennan sees no virtue in the attempt of government to establish a control over industry and traffic. Harriman is brought out as a builder rather than a speculator. By chapter and verse it is proved that his properties were made more productive because of his management of them. His great adventure in Union Pacific, and the southwest merger, is described with much useful detail. And the literature of railroad consolidation has been combed for expressions of opinion that the Northern Securities decision, if good law, was at least bad policy.

The Harriman-Roosevelt controversy receives attention that will interest any student attracted by the merits of various memberships in the Ananias Club. The letters that are printed tend to strengthen the conviction that the facts immediately involved did not warrant the outburst, and that the explosion was more directly due to accumulated irritation and congested emotions. After all, when Harriman and Roosevelt, or Harriman and Sherman engaged in private converse and subsequently disagreed, neither was good authority for the motives of the other.

If Mr. Kennan had been less of a partizan, he would possibly have been less effective as a biographer.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

*American Portraits, 1875-1900.* By Gamaliel Bradford. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1922, pp. xvii, 249, \$3.50.) The author says in his preface that this group of portraits is the first of a series of seven volumes, in which he hopes "to cover American history", including "representative figures in all the varied lines of life, statesmen and men of action, writers, artists, preachers, scholars, professional men, and men prominent in the business world"—a sufficiently ambitious project, the difficulty of which is recognized by the author, who says, however, "I am concerned with their souls and deal with their work only as their souls are illustrated in it."

In the present volume the difficulty has been lessened by choosing figures—writers, artists, politicians (Mark Twain, Henry Adams, Lanier, Henry James, Whistler, Joseph Jefferson, Blaine, Cleveland)—who afford a biographer plenty of material for the understanding of their souls. The sketches first appeared in magazines, and are short, less than thirty pages each. They are based upon study of the subjects' letters and other writings and upon the standard lives of them, reminiscences and estimates by their friends, etc.; there is no evidence of personal knowledge or of original research by the author.

The value of *American Portraits* must depend, therefore, upon the insight and judgment of the biographer in studying the published mate-

rial and upon his skill in precipitating the results of his study into a brief sketch. In general the value is considerable. Mr. Bradford has the gift of penetrating to the centre of the nature he is analyzing; he is both sympathetic and critical; and his style, although marred by some "modern" carelessness and smartness, is vigorous and vivid and always readable. Each sketch leaves with the reader a distinct picture of a real and interesting personality. The narrow limits forbid full portraiture, and in focusing for unity and sharpness of outline, the biographer necessarily sacrifices something of the modifying effect of minor details; but, on the whole, breadth of view and truth of perspective are fairly well preserved.

The sketch of Jefferson is the slightest and the least worthy of a place in the group; that of James is the feeblest. Mark Twain is painted *con amore*, with great verve, yet the painter sees clearly the limitations and faults of his subject and is perhaps too severe on the whole. The contrasts between the slippery brilliancy of Blaine and the stolid, blunt honesty of Cleveland are brought out with a delicate yet sure hand. Although these two are the only members of the group who were prominent figures in American political history, the relations of Mark Twain, Adams, and Lanier to American life in general receive due emphasis.

W. C. BRONSON.

*Making Woodrow Wilson President.* By William F. McCombs, Chairman, Democratic National Convention. Edited by Louis Jay Lang. (New York, Fairview Publishing Company, 1921, pp. 309, \$2.50.) Every avenue and boulevard of approach to this book should be placarded "Detour", so as to warn off students and others seeking to acquire a knowledge of the history of our times. There are as many ways of making Presidents as there are "of writing tribal lays", but not "every single one of them is right". The making of a President is a curious, complicated, and interesting business. A true and comprehensive account by an actual participant is not yet available. Certainly this book does not nearly live up to its title. It was apparently written to ease a grudge against Mr. Wilson. Mr. McCombs did not write all of it. He died before the book was published. His assistant, or editor, Mr. Louis Jay Lang, is a veteran worker in the Hearst vineyard. It is enough to say that the material is badly arranged, full of inaccuracies, and does not inspire confidence. It will prove particularly annoying and distressing to those persons who had any knowledge of the preliminary campaign leading up to Mr. Wilson's nomination at Baltimore in 1912. If the narrative has any value at all, it is in its unconscious revelation of Mr. McCombs, who seems to have kept voluminous notes about his grievances against Wilson, but to no end.

This is the sort of book that is best left in obscurity.

*Our Navy at War.* By Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, 1913 to 1921. (New York, George H. Doran Company, [1922], pp. vi, 390, \$3.00.) A volume of nearly four hundred pages describing the activities of the United States Navy by an official who was the administrative chief of that navy during the whole period of the World War must, from that very fact, command attention, whatever its character may be. Mr. Daniels's book is just the kind of a work one would expect from a journalist; graphically and chattily written, with a wealth of anecdote, and copiously and interestingly illustrated. Here and there may be found accounts of activities contained in no other published volume, such as chapter XXIII., which describes the working of the secret service under the Office of Naval Intelligence. The book possesses many of the merits and most of the weaknesses of an intentionally popular work; but it has evidently been too quickly thrown together, and is too inaccurate to be accepted in any manner as history.

*History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919.* By Philip Alexander Bruce, LL.B., LL.D. Volume V. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1922, pp. vii, 477, \$4.50.) Dr. Bruce has successfully avoided in this closing volume of his extensive work all temptation to huddle his narrative at its close. He covers the period 1904-1919, the last of the nine into which the five volumes are divided, with all the dignity of manner and the authoritative copiousness of material to be found in his preceding installments, and, although he is describing changes which appear to have diminished, if the phrase be admissible, the uniqueness of the institution of which he is the historian, it would be unfair to infer that his pages have suffered in consequence an appreciable decline in interest or in philosophical significance. His treatment of what is probably the main change, the substitution of a permanent president for the less effective chairman of the faculty, is balanced and sympathetic, and his account of the expansion of the university under the new system of government established in response to the needs of the much altered South is comprehensive and optimistic. The attitude of the institution toward the vexed question of extending educational privileges to women is discussed without partizanship, and even in the pages which deal with the achievements of students and alumni during the World War the emotion displayed suggests no essential loss of the impartiality we expect of a historian. In wealth of details illustrative of the growth of the university during the period covered the volume is inferior to none of its predecessors, and to the younger alumni, as well as to persons interested in the South of to-day, it may well seem the most attractive portion of the narrative. An index of more than forty pages closes fitly a very notable work, which is not merely a history of the fortunes of an important university, but also a valuable source of information with regard to the culture of the South during the past hundred years.

W. P. TRENT.

*The Convention of 1846. The Struggle over Ratification, 1846-1847.* Edited by Milo M. Quaife. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, vols. XXVII., XXVIII.; Constitutional Series, vols. II., III.] (Madison, the Society, 1919, 1920, pp. 827; 716, \$2.00 each.) These volumes, together with the first volume of the series, on *The Movement for Statehood, 1845-1846*, present a full documentary history of Wisconsin's first effort to form a state constitution. The editor is to be complimented upon the thoroughness with which the record has been reconstructed from official records and from the newspapers of the period. When the series has been completed by the publication in equal detail of the material bearing upon the framing and adoption of the constitution of 1848, it will be possible to write definitively the history of the formative period of constitution-making in Wisconsin.

When so much has been offered, it may perhaps be ungenerous to ask for more; but the usefulness of these volumes, both to students and to others, would be increased by historical introductions to each volume, calling attention in some detail to the significance of the documents printed therein. The historical introduction to the first volume of the series is useful, but it should be supplemented by critical comment in each volume. This defect may perhaps satisfactorily be met by a full account of the state's constitutional history, after the completion of the series.

*The University of Chicago Biographical Sketches. Volume I.* By Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed. (Chicago, the University of Chicago Press, 1922, pp. ix, 393, \$3.20.) This is a filial volume. It records a part of the debt owed by the University of Chicago and its community to the men who earned greatly and gave wisely in their behalf. From the fact that it is numbered volume I., it may be inferred that the record is not yet complete. But no succeeding volumes in this *Acta Sanctorum* can have the variety of interest that this possesses. Without exception the Chicago benefactors of first rank were American born; and in nearly every case they came of families colonial bred. In a community whose wealth and whose present management are so largely in the hands of the recent alien, this fact is of much significance. The men who had the vision to reorganize and endow the university in 1892 were not visionaries, or of the idle rich. They were intensely practical in affairs. John D. Rockefeller, the greatest of the donors, is yet living, and hence is excluded from this volume. His creative hand, and those of his co-workers touch our modern social evolution at every novel side. The bench and bar are here among the benefactors. But alongside these are exponents of Yankee ingenuity as well as New England culture. The refrigerator car is here, and the stock-yards, and the slaughter-houses. Petroleum, the department store, the railroad, the cracker-bakery, the steam radiator, the windmill, and the Diamond Jo line of river steamers, have all paid tribute to higher education. It is

a highly American composite that is portrayed. The historian owes something to the university for so firmly establishing the indigenous character of its culture. The individual biographies are naturally somewhat uncritical and laudatory.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

*Seventy Years of Progress in Washington.* By Ezra Meeker. (Seattle, the Author, 1921, pp. 381, 52, \$5.00.) Through a striking personality in old age and through recent crossing and recrossing of the American continent with ox-teams while marking the old historic Oregon Trail, Ezra Meeker has become the best-known pioneer in this country. Heretofore he has published a number of books, such as *Pioneer Reminiscences of Puget Sound*, *The Ox Team*, and *Eighty-Five Years of a Busy Life*. This present work is larger than any of the others. Of course it traverses the same ground as the others. He has added statistics about temperatures, about schools and industries, to justify the word "progress" in the title. The author does his best writing when dealing with pioneer home experiences. Such portions of his book will live longest.

Unfortunately, Mr. Meeker felt it necessary to repeat on pages 345-350, from his former work—*The Tragedy of Leschi*—certain statements to the effect that Chief Leschi had been wrongfully executed for murder. He seems to have forgotten that his brother Oliver P. Meeker was chairman of an indignation meeting and that he himself was a member of the committee which drafted resolutions condemning those who retarded justice by delaying the execution of which he now complains. The proceedings of that meeting were published in the *Pioneer and Democrat* on January 29, 1858, and were republished in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, January, 1914.

On pages 351 to 381, Mr. Meeker includes a chapter on Indian Wars from the pen of Maurice FitzGerald, a former Indian scout with General O. O. Howard.

The author has also added, as an appendix of 52 pages, the reprint of a rare pamphlet which he had issued in 1870 under the title *Washington Territory West of the Cascade Mountains*. That certainly adds materially to the value of the present work.

The interesting illustrations include a portrait of the venerable author (with a place for his autograph) on his ninety-first birthday, December 29, 1921, which was also the date of publication.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

*The Railroads of Mexico.* By Fred Wilbur Powell, Ph.D. (Boston, Stratford Company, 1921, pp. vii, 226, \$2.00.) This small volume is partly the result of investigations carried on while its author was connected with the Doheny Research Foundation, which had its headquarters at the University of California, and partly the result of later research. It constitutes a needed chapter in the history of transportation on the North American continent. The task essayed in its writing was of no small

proportions, for Dr. Powell was confronted by the fact of the breakdown of the facilities for obtaining information after 1910, the last normal year of Mexico. Hence, the data obtainable were at times only fragmentary and not entirely trustworthy, either because of delay in the publication of reports or of contradictions in the published reports, both official and unofficial. In view of the difficulties encountered, the author, whose special training has well fitted him for an investigation of this character, has with commendable caution considered his task to be that of reporting "the results of a study of all available information which will contribute to an understanding of the situation and to a consideration of its remedy".

The book is divided into three parts: (1) a study of the present and of the period following the Diaz régime; (2) a brief summary account of the development of that great system of land transportation which so rapidly brought Mexico out of a long period of economic stagnation; and (3) certain background considerations and conclusions (consisting of chapters on the relations with the government, and results, political and economic). In treating his subject, the author has made considerable use of direct quotations from reports and accounts, by which he has shown the conditions of the railroads and the disaster that has overtaken them, and the methods employed in their working. It seems to the present reviewer that the author might with profit have followed a more logical arrangement of the valuable material which he presents by giving the background and historical matter first and following this with a review of the present condition of the railroads and the future outlook. In any such arrangement as that suggested, the second part would naturally precede the first. However, this criticism cannot be dogmatically defended, for it is apparent that Dr. Powell has been chiefly interested in the present unsatisfactory condition of transportation, and he has evidently deliberately chosen his method of presentation.

A great deal of valuable information concerning concessions, construction, financing, and operation of Mexican railroads has here been brought together for the first time. Other data may be found that will supplement those here gathered together, but they will scarcely affect the basic conclusions to be deduced from the present work. The history of the various lines that have been built in Mexico adds materially to the value of the book. The bibliography of twenty-four pages is the most voluminous and valuable of which the reviewer knows. The index is rather better than is generally found in books of this nature. There is a railroad map of Mexico, which was prepared in the War College in Washington in 1916. A few slips in proof-reading have been noticed.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.